

Immigration

In 1986, Congress reformed U.S. immigration laws. These reforms, the result of a bipartisan effort, preserved the tradition of legal immigration while seeking to close the door to illegal entry. The employer sanctions provisions, found in section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), were added by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA). These provision further changed with the passage of the Immigration Act of 1990 and the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996.

Why Employers Must Verify Employment Eligibility of New Employees

Employment is often the magnet that attracts people to come to or stay in the United States illegally. The purpose of the employer sanctions law is to remove this magnet by requiring employers to hire only individuals who may legally work here: U.S. citizens, noncitizen nationals, lawful permanent residents, and aliens authorized to work.

Form I-9 should be used to verify that people are eligible to work in the United States. Within three days of hiring, employees must produce documents that establish their identity and their eligibility to work in the United States. Employers are required to:

- Have employees fill out their part of Form I-9 when they start work.
- Check documents establishing employees' identity and eligibility to work.
- Properly complete the balance of Form I-9.
- Retain the Form for at least three years (if the person is employed for more than three years), and for one year after the person leaves employment.
- Present the Form for inspection by an INS or US Department of Labor (USDOL) officer, upon request. Employers will be given at least three days advance notice.

Preventing Discrimination

The anti-discrimination provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended, prohibits four types of unlawful conduct:

- 1. Unfair documentary practices during the Form I-9 process;
- 2. Citizenship or immigration status discrimination;
- 3. National origin discrimination;
- 4. Retaliation or intimidation

The Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division, Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER), enforces this law. For more information, refer to the <u>Handbook for Employers</u> – <u>Guidance for Completing Form I-9</u>.



Identity Documents

Documents that establish identity for individuals 16 years of age and older:

- State-issued driver's license or state-issued identification card containing a photograph. If the driver's license or identification card does not contain a photograph, identifying information should be included such as name, date of birth, sex, height, color of eyes, and address
- School identification card with photograph
- Voter's registration card

For individuals under age 18, who cannot produce one of the documents listed above:

- School record or report card
- Doctor or hospital record
- Daycare or nursery school record

If the individual under age 18, who cannot produce one of the documents listed above, they may establish identity by completing Form I-9 as shown below. The minor must still provide a document from List C to establish work authorization. For more information about completing the I-9 form, refer to the Handbook for Employers – Guidance for Completing Form I-9.







Documents that establish employment eligibility:

- Original Social Security card
- Original or certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a state, county, or municipal authority bearing an official seal
- Certification of Birth issued by the Department of State (Form FS-545)

Penalties for Prohibited Practices

Employers found to have knowingly hired unauthorized employees, or who continue to employ persons known to be or to have become unauthorized, may be fined as follows:

- *First Violation:* Not less than \$539 and not more than \$4,313 for each unauthorized employee.
- *Second Violation:* Not less than \$4,313 and not more than \$10,781 for each unauthorized employee.
- *Subsequent Violations:* Not less than \$6,469 and not more than \$21,563 for each unauthorized employee.

Q & A about Form I-9

Do United States citizens need to prove they are eligible to work?

• Yes. While United States citizens are automatically eligible for employment, they must provide the required documents and complete Form I-9.



Do I need to complete an I-9 for everyone who applies for a job with my company?

• No. Employers need to complete I-9s only for people actually hired, where "hired" means when a person begins work.

If someone accepts a job with my company but will not start work for a month, can I complete the I-9 when the employee accepts the job?

• Yes. While the law requires employers to complete the I-9 when the person actually begins working, it can be completed when the person accepts the job.

Do I need to fill out an I-9 for independent contractors or their employees?

• No. For example, employers who contract with another company to provide temporary clerical services do not need to complete I-9s for that company's employees. The contracting company is responsible for completing I-9s for its own employees. However, employers must not knowingly use contract labor to circumvent the law that prohibits hiring unauthorized workers.

More Information...

Check the Web site of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service regarding immigration issues.

https://www.uscis.gov/

INS Customer Service Call Center 1-800-375-5283 1-800-767-1833 (TTY)